



SQL Injection with ABAP

Ascending from Open SQL Injection to ADBC Injection





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- Speaker at SAP TechEd 2004, 2005, 2006, DSAG 2009, BlackHat 2011
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Virtual Forge GmbH

- SAP security product company based in Heidelberg, Germany
- Focus on (ABAP) application security services
 - ABAP Security Scanner
 - ABAP Security Guidelines
 - ABAP Security Trainings
 - SAP Security Consulting



- Roles & Authorizations
- Segregation of Duties
- Secure Configuration & System / Service Hardening
- Encryption
- Secure Network Infrastructure
- Password Policies
- Patch Management
- Identity Management
- Single Sign-on

SUPER-GREEN!





- 1. About ABAP**
- 2. SQL Injection revisited**
- 3. Open SQL (OSQL) Overview, Risks & Mitigations**
- 4. Native SQL**
- 5. ABAP Database Connectivity (ADBC)**

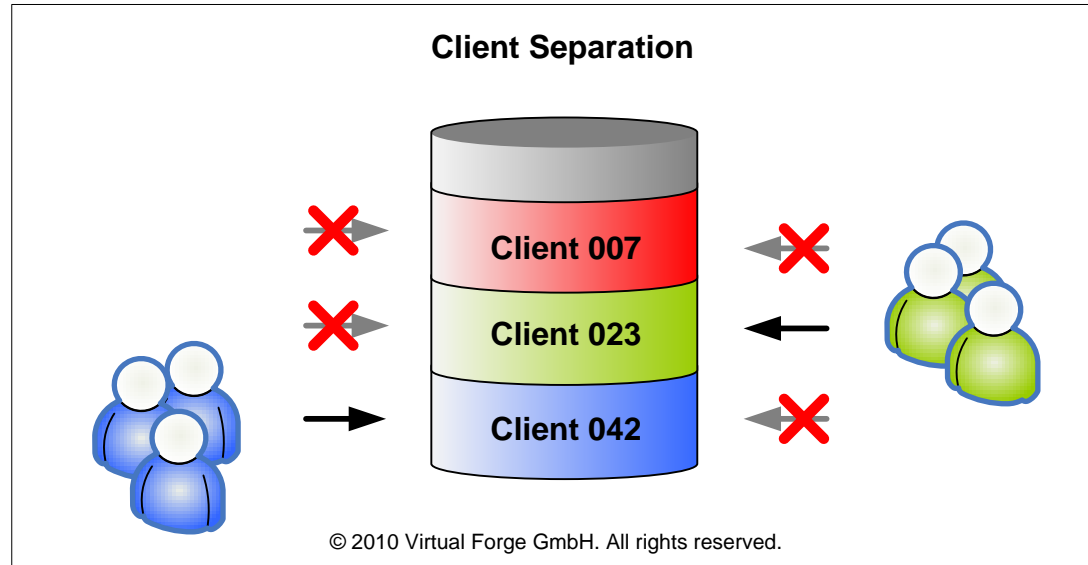


1. ...and then there was ABAP

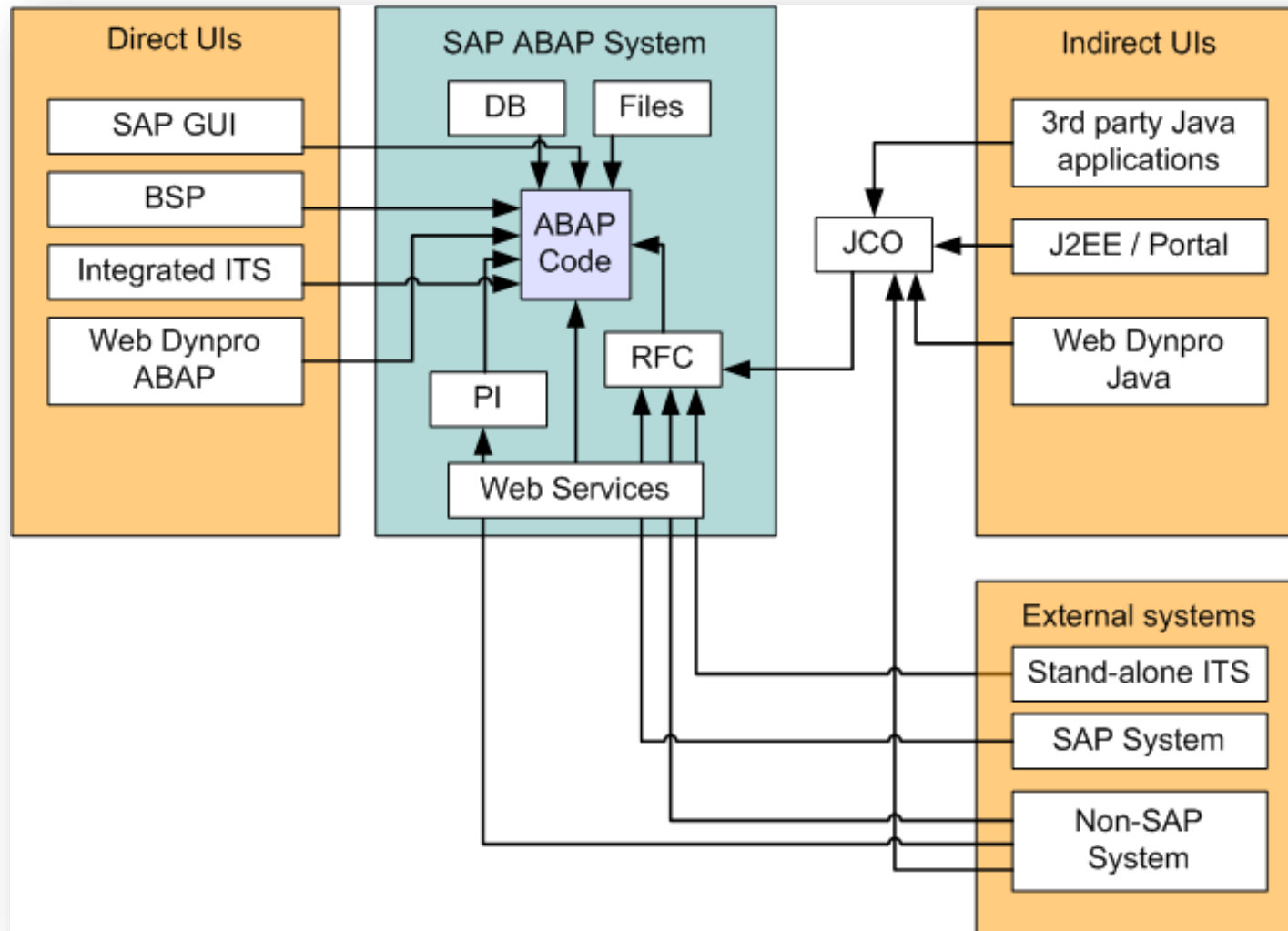




- Proprietary language, exact specification not (freely) available
- Platform-independent code
- Client separation built-in *
- Integrated auditing capabilities
- System-to-System calls via SAP Remote Function Call (RFC)
- Client-Server communication via SAP GUI (DIAG protocol)
- Various programming paradigms:
 - Programs & Forms, Reports, Function Modules, Dynpros
 - Classes & Methods, Business Server Pages, Web Dynpro ABAP
- Integrated platform-independent SQL Standard: Open SQL
- Built-in authentication, roles and (explicit) authorization model
- Thousands of well-known standard programs and database tables
- 150+ Million Lines of Code in an ECC6.0 System



- Users log on to "clients"
- Clients represent business (and user) data of independent organizations
- The SAP system implicitly separates client data in the database
 - Done via a special column that indicates, if a table is client-dependent
- ABAP code is *client-independent*. Every program is available on all clients





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2. SQL Injection revisited



- Special form of In-band Signalling
 - 1) Data (input) is combined with commands (SQL syntax)
 - 2) Result (data + commands) is executed
 - 3) Commands embedded in data can corrupt the intended SQL commands

- Typical test patterns
 - `' or 1=1 --`
 - `' or 1=1 /*`

- Countermeasure: Prepared Statements

- SQL Injections are known at least since 12/1998 (Phrack.org issue #54)



- Illegal access to data in other clients
- Modification of user accounts and user authorizations (SOX violation)
 - E.g. Assign unauthorized user SAP_ALL privileges
- Undocumented changes to critical database tables (SOX violation)
 - No records in CDHDR, CDPOS, ...
- Read access to HR data (Privacy issue)
 - E.g. social security number (PA0002-PERID)
- Access to credit card data (PCI/DSS violation)
 - E.g. BSEGC-CCNUM
- Access to bank accounts of customers and suppliers
 - E.g. customer bank account data (KNBK-BANKN)
- Manipulation of financial data (SOX violation)
 - E.g. tampering with BSEG



3. Open SQL (OSQL) Overview, Risks & Mitigations



- Open SQL commands are integrated in the ABAP language
 - SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE, MODIFY
 - OSQL commands are compiled together with the ABAP program
- Most ABAP Code (>95%) uses Open SQL for DB queries
- Open SQL automatically enforces SAP security features
 - Only defined database commands can be executed
 - Client separation
 - Logging

Open SQL Example #1

Simple OSQL query (SELECT)



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```
REPORT  SQL_01.
```

```
DATA lt_sec TYPE sbook.
```

```
PARAMETERS p_carrid TYPE string.
```

```
SELECT class passname fldate  
  FROM sbook  
  CLIENT SPECIFIED  
  INTO CORRESPONDING FIELDS OF lt_sec  
 WHERE carrid   = p_carrid  
    AND reserved = ' '.
```

```
  WRITE : / lt_sec-class, lt_sec-passname, lt_sec-fldate.  
ENDSELECT.
```

**NO SQL
INJECTION**

Open SQL Example #2

OSQL query with dynamic WHERE condition



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```
REPORT    SQL_02.
```

```
PARAMETERS p_carrid TYPE string.
```

```
DATA lt_sec    TYPE sbook.
```

```
DATA lv_where  TYPE string.
```

```
CONCATENATE `carrid = '` p_carrid ` AND reserved = ' '`  
    INTO lv_where.
```

```
SELECT class passname fldate  
    FROM sbook  
    CLIENT SPECIFIED  
    INTO CORRESPONDING FIELDS OF lt_sec  
    WHERE (lv_where).
```

```
WRITE : / lt_sec-class, lt_sec-passname, lt_sec-fldate.  
ENDSELECT.
```

**OSQL
INJECTION**

Open SQL Example #3

OSQL query with dynamic table access



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```
REPORT   SQL_03.
```

```
PARAMETERS p_table TYPE string.
```

```
DATA lt_sec TYPE sbook.
```

```
DATA lv_table TYPE string.
```

```
CONCATENATE `S` p_table  
    INTO lv_table.
```

```
SELECT *  
    FROM (lv_table)  
    CLIENT SPECIFIED  
    INTO CORRESPONDING FIELDS OF lt_sec.
```

```
WRITE : / lt_sec-class, lt_sec-passname, lt_sec-fldate.  
ENDSELECT.
```

**GENERIC
TABLE QUERY**



DEMO



- SAP Note 1520356 - Avoiding SQL Injections
(<https://service.sap.com/sap/support/notes/1520356>)
- ABAP countermeasures available since 12/2010



- ABAP strings are *usually* enclosed in ` (back ticks)

```
DATA str TYPE string.  
str = `Hello string`.
```

- ABAP char arrays are *usually* enclosed in ' (single quotation marks)

```
DATA chr TYPE c LENGTH 80.  
chr = 'Hello char'.
```

- Hence ` as well as ' can be used in dynamic OSQL to enclose variables

```
CONCATENATE `carrid = ` p_carrid ` AND reserved = ' ' INTO str.  
CONCATENATE 'carrid = ` p_carrid ` AND reserved = ` ` INTO chr.
```

- SAP countermeasures include two methods to escape quotes

```
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>escape_quotes_str(str)  
` -> ``  
  
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>escape_quotes(chr)  
' -> ''
```



- The method-names suggest usage for a given variable type

```
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>escape_quotes_str
```

-> to use for strings

```
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>escape_quotes
```

-> to use for non-strings (character arrays)

- Careful: It's not the variable-type that's relevant but the *type of quote* used!
- Risk: The method-names are misleading and may confuse developers

```
DATA lv_where TYPE string.
```

```
P_carrid = cl_abap_dyn_prg=>escape_quotes_str( p_carrid ).
```

```
CONCATENATE `carrid = '` p_carrid ` ' AND reserved = ' '` INTO lv_where.
```

**WRONG
ESCAPING**



■ Avoid

```
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>escape_quotes_str  
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>escape_quotes
```

■ Use

```
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>quote_str  
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>quote
```

- These functions not only **escape** the input, but also **wrap** it in the same quote character they escape

```
DATA lv_where TYPE string.  
P_carriid = cl_abap_dyn_prg=>quote_str( p_carriid ).  
CONCATENATE `carriid = ` p_carriid ` AND reserved = ' '` INTO lv_where.
```

■ Examples

```
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>quote_str( )  O`Neill -> `O`Neill`  
cl_abap_dyn_prg=>quote( )     O'Neill -> 'O'Neill'
```

**SECURE
ESCAPING**



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4. Native SQL



- "Native SQL" is SQL placed inside specific ABAP commands
 - EXEC SQL ... ENDEXEC.
- Used when database-specific commands have to be executed that are not part of Open SQL
- Native SQL is always hard-coded
 - Input is passed to placeholders (as in prepared statements)
- Native SQL bypasses SAP security features of Open SQL
 - Client separation
 - Restrictive access to SQL commands
- Native SQL can't access certain SAP tables
 - Cluster Tables and Pool Tables don't physically exist in the DB
- *No SQL Injection possible*, but should not be used anyway



```
REPORT  SQL_04.
```

```
DATA: f1 TYPE s_class.
```

```
DATA: f2 TYPE s_passname.
```

```
DATA: f3 TYPE s_date.
```

```
PARAMETERS p_carrid TYPE string.
```

```
EXEC SQL.
```

```
    SELECT CLASS, PASSNAME, FLDATE INTO :F1, :F2, :F3 FROM SBOOK  
        WHERE CARRID = :p_carrid AND RESERVED = ' '
```

```
ENDEXEC.
```

```
WRITE: / f1, f2, f3.
```

**NO SQL
INJECTION**



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5. ABAP Database Connectivity (ADBC)



- ADBC allows to dynamically execute *arbitrary* SQL commands
- ADBC is technically based on SAP kernel calls
- ADBC is provided in ABAP classes CL_SQL_* and a function module

```
CALL 'C_DB_EXECUTE' ...
```

```
CALL 'C_DB_FUNCTION' ...
```

```
CL_SQL_STATEMENT
```

```
CL_SQL_PREPARED_STATEMENT
```

```
DB_EXECUTE_SQL (Function Module)
```

- ADBC bypasses SAP security features provided by Open SQL
 - Client separation
 - Restrictive access to SQL commands
 - Precompiled SQL statements
- Like Native SQL, ADBC can't access certain SAP tables



```
REPORT    SQL_05.
```

```
DATA: lv_len      TYPE i.
```

```
DATA: lv_sqlerr TYPE i.
```

```
PARAMETERS lv_stmt TYPE c LENGTH 80.
```

```
lv_len = STRLEN( lv_stmt ).
```

```
CALL 'C_DB_EXECUTE' ID 'STATLEN' FIELD lv_len  
                        ID 'STATTXT' FIELD lv_stmt  
                        ID 'SQLERR' FIELD lv_sqlerr.
```

**ADBC
INJECTION**

- Executes an *arbitrary* SQL command (except SELECT)
- Used in function module DB_EXECUTE_SQL



```
REPORT SQL_06.
```

```
PARAMETERS lv_stmt TYPE c LENGTH 80.
```

```
CALL 'C_DB_FUNCTION' ID 'FUNCTION' FIELD 'DB_SQL'  
                    ID 'FCODE'    FIELD 'PO'  
                    ID 'STMT_STR' FIELD lv_stmt  
                    ...
```

**ADBC
INJECTION**

- Executes an *arbitrary* SQL command
- Used in class CL_SQL_STATEMENT



DEMO



- SAP Note 1456569 – "Potential modification of persisted data"
(<https://service.sap.com/sap/support/notes/1456569>)
- Virtual Forge Security Advisory SAP-NSI-01



- Despite common belief, OSQL Injections are possible in ABAP
- Despite common belief, arbitrary SQL statements can be executed on SAP systems, using ADBC
- The criticality of an OSQL Injection depends on the affected table and whether it is read or write access.
- *A single ADBC Injection means complete compromise of the SAP system*



Organizations



BIZEC – Business Security Initiative
<http://www.bizec.org>

Literature



"Secure ABAP-Programming"
(Learn German first ;-)
SAP Press 2009

If you find new zero days

secure@sap.com



Questions?

For the most current version of this document, visit
<http://www.VIRTUALFORGE.com/>

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